VII
138

REPORTS

OF THE

ALIPORE AND HAZÁRIBÁGH REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

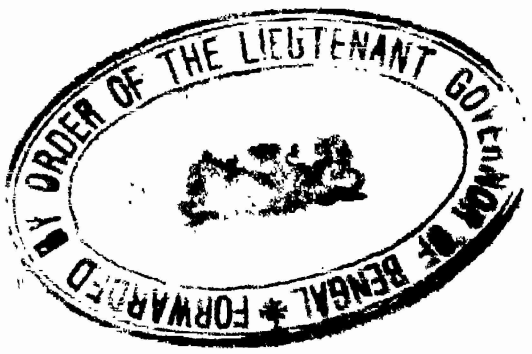
FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Calcutta:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1893.

Not printed for Sale.

VII

REPORTS



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...AL SECRETARIAT...

REPORT

OF THE

ALIPORE REFORMATORY SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

No. 5260, dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1893.

From—Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Administration Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1892.

Remarks of the Board of Management on the Superintendent's Annual Report for the year 1892.

In submitting the 14th Annual Report of the Alipore Reformatory School, the Board of Management has the pleasure to bring under His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that Mr. C. J. Courtenay has satisfactorily discharged his duties as Superintendent during the year under report.

C. B. Garrett,

President.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1892.

The following table shows the number remaining at the end of 1891, the admissions and releases during the year 1892 :—

1	2				3						4
	Admissions.				Releases.						Balance.
Remaining on the 31st December 1891.	From Alipore, Calcutta, and Barrackpore, &c.	From other districts.	Recaptured and surrendered.	Total.	On expiry.	On appeal.	By order of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Total.	
150	32	30	...	212	21	5	1	...	...	27	185

of whom—

Hindus	...	...	81
Muhammadans	...	...	103
Native Christian	...	...	1
	Total	...	185

giving an average of 167·53 for 1892.

Discipline.—The discipline and behaviour of the boys continued satisfactory, and the average number of punishments fell from ·66 in 1891 to ·45 in 1892, with an average number of 167·53 boys.

The offences were not of a serious character.

The following table shows offences and punishments for the year 1892:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Smoking and having forbidden articles.	Relating to work.	Against school discipline.	Escape.	Total.	Penal diet.	Caning.	Locked up at play-hours.	Dark cells.	Marks cut.	Gunny-cloth.	Money fine.	Degraded.	Handcuff.	
15	16	45	...	76	...	9	28	10	3	3	3	...	6	76

Besides these one was brought up and warned only.

Mark system.—The mark system has proved during the year a great stimulant to emulation amongst the boys.

The average number being 113·5 against 82·16 in 1891, and the weekly average earning Rs. 4-3-3 against Rs. 3-2-9 in 1891.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Money earned by marks	218	5	3
Do. do. for extra work ...	58	8	0
Total earned ...	276	13	3
Spent for fruits and sweetmeats ...	109	1	3
Balance deposited	167	12	0

in the Savings Bank at Alipore.

The following is an abstract of the fund as it stood at the close of the year 1892:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at end of 1891	527	3	1
Earned during 1892	276	13	3
Interest in deposit	18	8	9
Total ...	822	9	1

	Rs.	A.	P.			
Money paid to released boys	158	8	0			
Sweetmeats purchased ...	109	1	3			
				267	9	3
Balance 31st December 1892 ...				554	15	10

Sanitary.—The year under review was a healthy one. The admissions to hospital rose from an average of 2·52 in 1891 to 2·96 in 1892, which was due to some of the boys being attacked with chicken-pox during the first part of the year.

Escape.—Nil.

Building.—Whitewashing dormitory and other inside buildings and repairing bullock-shed. The work was done by the Reformatory.

The boys and their respective duties.—The boys rise in summer at 4-30 A.M., and during the winter at 5-30 A.M., when each makes up his bedding and cleans his cell. They are then counted out and marched to the latrine, after which they perform ablutions and assemble to receive their morning meal, consisting of half a pice worth of parched rice. They are then divided into gangs to clean the wards and premises inside and outside the enclosure. The inside and outside gardens are also attended to.

At 7 A.M. they assemble for gymnastics, in which they have made great progress and which lasts for one hour. After which they rest half an hour. Then they go to school which continues from 8-30 A.M. to 9-30 A.M., when they go to the workshops, where they work at their respective trades till 10 A.M. Then they bathe and go to their breakfast, resuming work at 11 A.M., and continuing so employed till 2 P.M.

From 2 to 2-30 P.M. the boys play. After which they again work till 5 P.M. The workshops are now cleaned, and the boys wash themselves preparatory to taking their evening meal. They are locked up at 6 P.M., and attend night-school. The night-school is, however, optional. During the hot months the boys exercise at gymnastics only one hour, *i.e.*, from 6 to 7 A.M. Its effect on the boys' health is being closely watched. Their weights are frequently taken and they are carefully examined in view to ascertaining whether any of them appear to be undergoing more bodily fatigue than is good for them.

The principal feature of the Reformatory School lies in its workshops, where implements and trade instructors are provided at a considerable outlay, and the boys are encouraged to take to the trade they show most inclination for. Everything is at the same time done to make the progress such as to repay the Government in some measure for the primary outlay bestowed upon the institution.

Magistrates' report regarding released boys.—The District Magistrates to whom the boys are sent for release are requested to report every six months the whereabouts of such boys and the occupation they follow after release. During the year 1892 105 reports respecting 64 released boys were received.

Of whom—

9 were reconvicted and sent to jail.
1 bore a bad character.
54 are said to bear a good character.

Statement of boys who followed their trade on release.

1	2	3	4	5
NAMES.	Caste.	Period of sentence.	Trade taught.	Trade followed outside after release.
Kalia	Hindu ...	6 years ...	Carpentry ...	Carpentry.
Mahendra	Do. ...	7 ,, ...	Do. ...	Do.

Ten boys came for letters to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for work.

Abstract showing admissions and releases of all boys from the opening of the Reformatory.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Admissions.	Transferred to jail or to Hazaribagh Reformatory.	Died.	Escaped.	Released by order of Government.	On appeal.	Sent to Magistrate.	On expiry.	Total.	Remaining.
559	57	18	16	9	9	2	263	374	185

One thousand and sixty-eight reports regarding 263 boys discharged from the Reformatory since the opening of this institution have been received, of whom 38 were subsequently convicted and sent to jail, 42 reported as not bearing good character, and 183 are said to bear good character in the district in which they live.

Of these, 29 follow the trade taught in this institution, and 234 follow the parents' occupation.

The following table shows the trades taught in this institution and those who followed them on release:—

1	2	3	1	2	3
NAMES.	Trade taught.	Trade followed on release.	NAMES.	Trade taught.	Trade followed on release.
Abdool ...	Carpentry ...	Carpentry.	Huri Churn Bose	Carpentry ...	Carpentry.
Gorbha ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.	Akoo Sheikh ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.
Abdool Muzid	Duftry ...	Duftry.	Behari Kamar	Carpentry ...	Carpentry.
Jahir Uddin ...	Do. ...	Do.	Abdool Soban...	Duftry ...	Duftry.
Abinash ...	Carpentry ...	Carpentry.	Baji Naik ...	Cane-work ...	Cane-work.
Rohim Bux ...	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.	Moti Ghose ...	Carpentry ...	Carpentry.
Kanai Kahar ...	Do. ...	Do.	Mohadeb ...	Polisher ...	Polisher.
Soobey ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jhugroo ...	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.
Kasi Koeri ...	Gardener ...	Gardener.	Nobo ...	Duftry ...	Duftry.
Suffa Tollah ...	Duftry ...	Duftry.	Bhato ...	Do. ...	Do.
Soban Ally ...	Do. ...	Do.	Abdool Uziz ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.
Mungroy Garo	Carpentry ...	Carpentry.	Kali Dass ...	Carpentry ...	Carpentry.
Koorkoot ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.	Kalia ...	Do. ...	Do.
Manick Chand	Carpentry ...	Carpentry.	Mahendra ...	Do. ...	Do.
Kandonia ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.			

Trade instructors.—There has been no change in trade instructors. All attended regularly throughout the year.

The writer, Babu Brajo Kissore Sen, has performed his work with zeal. The native doctor is very painstaking in his attendance on the sick boys.

The warder guard worked well, and their health was generally good.

The cooking was done by four Brahmin boys under a paid warder. The conservancy was carried out by three paid mehters.

Education.—The educational staff remains the same as in former years. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on this head :—

STATEMENT C.

Showing costs of articles purchased for school and salary of teachers and trade instructors during 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Salary of teachers.	Salary of trade instructors.	Purchase of books, &c, for school.	Total.	Cost per head.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Contingencies	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 0 ·21
Fixed establishment	1,306 3 11	1,246 12 9	...	2,553 0 8	15 4 2
Total ...	1,306 3 11	1,246 12 9	0 3 0	2,553 3 8	15 4 2·21

The three teachers have continued to discharge their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

There are 185 boys at school, which is divided into three parts, viz.—

1st—Anglo-Vernacular Department.
2nd—Bengali ditto.
3rd—Hindee ditto.

The attendance in the early morning at school is compulsory, and the two hours in the evening optional. Yet an average of 160 boys are instructed from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening, which is very gratifying.

There were 21 boys in the Anglo-Vernacular advanced class at the commencement of the year 1892, and during the year 12 were promoted to the advanced class, giving a total of 33 boys, of whom 8 were released, leaving a balance of 25 at the close of the year.

Particular pains are taken by the teachers in teaching arithmetic, mental arithmetic and grammar. Moral instruction is also given in connection with the lessons taught. The effect is good.

Maintenance.—

STATEMENT A.

Showing increase and decrease of expenditure during 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head, 1891.	Cost per head, 1892.	Increase per head.	Decrease per head.
	Average number, 142·31.	Average number, 167·53.						
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Constructions and repairs.	106 8 6	23 0 9	...	83 7 9	0 12 0	0 2 2	...	0 9 10
Contingencies ...	1,665 2 3	1,858 0 9	192 14 6	...	11 11 7	11 0 10	...	0 10 9
Diet	4,634 9 7	5,807 14 0	1,173 4 5	...	32 10 3	34 9 2	1 14 11	...
Hospital	150 3 9	165 7 3	15 3 6	...	1 0 11	0 15 9	...	0 1 2
Clothing and bedding.	461 1 0	1,221 14 0	760 13 0	...	3 3 11	7 4 4	4 0 5	...
Fixed establishment.	8,758 12 5	9,221 12 7	463 0 2	...	61 10 10	54 14 3	...	6 12 7
Total ...	15,776 5 6	18,298 1 4	2,605 3 7	83 7 9	111 1 6	108 14 6	5 15 4	8 2 4

The cost of maintenance per head for 1892, Rs. 108-14-6, fell from Rs. 111-1-6 per head in 1891, which is due to savings under fixed establishment.

Constructions and repairs.—The expenditure decreased from Rs. 106-8-6 in 1891 to Rs. 23-0-9 in 1892.

Contingencies.—The contingencies increased this year from Rs. 1,665-2-3 in 1891 to Rs. 1,858-0-9 in 1892, owing to laying down pipes for Calcutta filtered water, and the increase of municipal taxes from Rs. 143 to Rs. 325 per quarter.

Diet.—The cost of dieting rose from Rs. 4,634-9-7 in 1891 to Rs. 5,807-14 in 1892, being an increase of Rs. 1,173-4-5, due partly to the larger number of boys accommodated, and partly to the higher rates of rations paid for the food. The average population during the year was 167·53 as compared with 142·31 in 1891.

Godown for storing food.—Although the godown for storing cereal for boys, ration has not been sanctioned owing to the question of amalgamation of both the Reformatory Schools now under consideration, yet some attempts have been made for buying 700 maunds of rice, estimating for eight months' consumption, and an advertisement has accordingly been given in the *Exchange Gazette* inviting tenders to send the price thereof with samples, on receipt of which an application will be submitted in view to obtaining Government sanction to the purchase.

Statement B.

Showing a comparison of rates during 1891 *and* 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rice.	Dál, kalai.	Dál, mosoor.	Dál, urhar.	Dál, boot.	Salt.	Condiments.	Steam coal.	Attah.	Fish.	Duhee.	Vegetables.	Oil.	Milk.	Sugar.	Sago.	Arrowroot.	Bread.	Meat.	Potatoes.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average price, 1891	3 0 5	2 14	3 7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4	5 7 0	5 3	...	9	4	1 4	17 8	5 0 0	8	10	10	9	0 5 4	...
Ditto 1892	3 7 3	2 14	3 5 0	3 0 7	3 1 4	4	5 7 0	5 3	...	9	4	1 4	17 8	5 5 4	8	10	10	6 each.	0 6 0 per seer.	0 1 9 per seer.

Clothing.—The cost under this head increased from Rs. 461-1 in 1891 to Rs. 1,221-14 due to the purchase of new blankets for the boys and the iron cots and gunny hammocks for those boys sleeping in one side of the upper cubicles.

Fixed establishment.—The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 8,758-12-5 in 1891 to Rs. 9,221-12-7 in 1892, which is due to the more regular attendance of the trade instructors, the salary of the gymnastic teacher, and the increment to the Superintendent's pay.

Hospital.—The hospital expenditure increased from Rs. 150-3-9 in 1891 to Rs. 165-7-3 in 1892.

Taking all the heads of expenditure into consideration there is yet a total saving of Rs. 8-2-4 per head.

Manufacture Department.—Under this head the different trades taught show the following result:—

The statement D presents a comparison between the proceeds of the manufactory in 1891 and 1892, and shows in detail the expenditure and profit.

The same industries were carried on in 1892 as in the preceding year.

Table showing results of manufactures for 1891.

Credit.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deposited in the Treasury ...	7,088	14	9
Supplied to other departments and general departments	11,141	15	9
Value of manufactured goods ...	10,081	15	0
Outstanding on 31st December 1891	641	7	10
Total ...	28,954	5	4
Debit.			
Deduct outstanding of 1890 ...	766	12	3
Value of manufactured goods of 1890	8,738	4	0
Total expenditure for 1891, including extra establishment	8,294	4	10
Deduct Rs. 10 per cent. wear and tear on implements	919	3	10
Total ...	18,718	8	11
The net profit amounts this year to ...	10,235	12	5
Profits of 1890	9,901	13	4
Increase this year ...	333	15	1

Table showing results and manufactures for 1892.

Credit.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deposited in the Treasury ...	8,188	14	6
Supplied to other departments and general departments	11,925	11	1
Value of manufactured goods ...	10,418	12	0
Outstanding on 31st December 1892 ..	1,183	4	8
Total ...	31,716	10	3
Debit.			
Deduct outstanding of 1891 ...	641	7	10
Value of manufactured goods of 1891	10,081	15	0
Total expenditure for 1892, including extra establishment ..	7,692	7	1
Deduct Rs. 10 per cent. wear and tear on implements	1,041	9	0
Total ...	19,457	6	11
The net profit amounts this year to ...	12,259	3	4
Profit of 1891	10,235	12	5
Increase this year ...	2,023	6	11

The outstandings amount to Rs. 1,183-4-8, which are all recoverable and are being collected.

The following table shows profits, increase and decrease for the year 1892 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Heads.	Total profits for 1892.	Average number employed.	Average earnings.	Increase from last year.	Decrease from last year.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden ...	219 1 0	10·06	21 12 5	...	92 1 2
Blacksmith ...	551 11 7	13·96	39 8 4	115 14 2	...
Book-binding ...	5,311 6 4	40·96	129 10 9	2,227 1 9	...
Printing ...	656 2 1	9·23	68 15 0	...	337 4 3
Carpentry ...	4,301 7 6	59·18	72 10 11	762 8 9	...
Cane-work ...	987 11 7	13·73	71 2 3	276 14 11	...
Tinsmith ...	231 11 3	6·06	38 3 9	...	929 11 3
Total ...	12,259 3 4	153·18	441 15 5	3,382 7 7	1,359 0 8

Garden.—The decrease is due to the damage done to some of the vegetable plants by the rain.

Printing.—The cause of the decrease is due to obtaining both printing and binding (work for altering pages, &c.) together to execute. In this case the former is not like ordinary job work ; hence it is in slow progress.

Tinsmith.—The falling off of work in this department is due partly to the large stock of manufactory goods accumulated, and partly to the competition with the bazar tin work, which is so great that this branch of manufacture is less profitable. The efforts have, however, been made to sell the old articles in stock at a reduced price, and it was also thought proper to reduce the number of boys to 6 against 12 in 1891.

Manufacture contingencies.—The sum of Rs. 214-2-3 was expended during the year on account of cart, cooly, carriage hire, feeding and shoeing of the school bullocks against Rs. 231-8-9 in 1891.

I now beg leave to say that it affords me much pleasure to lay before the Board of Management my third Annual Report, with the hope of their approval of the operations of the last year.

I have endeavoured to carry out all orders punctually with due regard to economy in the working of the school, and much of the progress has been due to the liberal support accorded to me by the Board of Management.

Punishments decreased, and are lighter than in any previous year.

Very valuable assistance has been given to the Reformatory School manufactures by the Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital, the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Bengal Printing, and by the Manager of the Jail Depôt.

Two presses are now in full swing, and two more presses were indented for, but have not yet been received.

Workshops are urgently required.

At the close of the last year gymnastics were introduced at the school. The boys have an hour's gymnastic training daily under a duly qualified teacher, and are free to practise as much as they please during play hours and on Sundays. The boys take kindly to gymnastic exercises, through they seem to shun those involving great physical exertion. They are, however, improving in these exercises, and it is better they should be thus employed than idling round the Reformatory compound during play hours.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL;
ALIPORE,
The 10th February 1893.

C. J. COURTENAY,
Superintendent.

Statement D.

1	2			3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Proceeds in 1891.			Proceeds in 1892.									
	Remitted to Treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Total.	Remitted to Treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Total.	Manufactured articles in stock on 31st December 1892.	Outstanding on 31st December 1892.	Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	Manufactured articles remained on 31st December 1891.	Outstanding on 31st December 1891.	Implements purchased in 1892.	Received from other jails in 1892.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden	248 6 6	305 2 3	553 8 9	139 5 6	352 2 6	491 8 0	.....	.....	491 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmith	86 10 3	1,866 0 0	1,952 10 3	30 0 0	1,382 8 0	1,412 8 0	100 0 0	6 0 0	1,518 8 0	237 8 0	1 0 0	9 12 0	.....
Book-binding	86 15 3	3,784 3 0	3,871 2 3	218 8 0	5,727 10 5	5,946 2 5	4 0 0	438 12 9	6,388 15 2	4 0 0	.....	7 4 0	33 14 3
Carpentry	5,309 8 3	1,701 8 0	7,011 0 3	6,603 9 0	1,203 4 0	7,806 13 0	4,798 8 0	504 0 0	13,109 5 0	3,825 4 0	497 1 0	120 0 9	12 9 3
Cane-work	484 14 0	955 0 0	1,439 14 0	213 12 0	1,152 0 0	1,365 12 0	378 12 0	.....	1,744 8 0	332 4 0	11 12 0	.....	.....
Printing	.....	2,417 1 6	2,417 1 6	.....	1,998 8 2	1,998 8 2	.....	128 9 11	2,127 2 1	.....	38 14 10	88 4 3	.....
Tinsmith	872 8 6	113 1 0	985 9 6	983 12 0	109 10 0	1,093 6 0	5,137 8 0	105 14 0	6,336 12 0	5,682 15 0	92 12 0	.....	.....
Total ...	7,088 14 9	11,141 15 9	18,230 14 6	8,188 14 6	11,925 11 1	20,114 9 7	10,418 12 0	1,183 4 8	31,716 10 3	10,081 15 0	641 7 10	225 5 0	46 7 6

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Raw material purchased in 1892.	Dead and live stock and implements on 31st December 1891, *less Rs. 10 per cent. wear and tear on tools.*	Raw materials on 31st December 1891.	Total of columns 7 to 13.	Implements remaining in store on 31st December 1892.	Raw material remaining in store on 31st December 1892.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Difference between columns 14 and 17.	Net profits.	Cost of extra.	Contingencies.	Profits after deducting extra and contingent charges.	Deduct Rs. 10 per cent. wear and tear on tools.	Net profits.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden	62 2 3	263 11 3	.....	326 13 6	263 11 3	.....	263 11 3	63 2 3	423 5 9	180 0 0	.....	243 5 9	29 4 9	219 1 0
Blacksmith	344 6 9	1,389 12 8	1,104 6 1	3,586 13 6	1,899 8 8	930 8 0	2,830 0 8	756 12 10	761 11 2	.....	.....	761 11 2	209 15 7	551 11 7
Book-binding	411 8 6	529 14 0	8 6 4	994 15 1	537 2 0	11 14 6	549 0 6	445 14 7	5,943 0 7	368 10 0	214 2 3	5,370 4 4	58 14 0	5,311 6 4
Carpentry	3,735 6 0	3,011 6 2	918 7 6	12,120 2 8	3,131 6 11	665 7 10	3,796 14 9	8,323 3 11	4,786 1 1	150 0 0	.....	4,636 1 1	334 9 7	4,301 7 6
Cane-work	379 7 6	1 3 10	41 9 3	766 4 7	1 3 10	8 6 6	9 10 4	756 10 3	987 13 9	.....	.....	987 13 9	0 2 2	987 11 7
Printing	657 14 6	3,614 15 10	22 8 0	4,422 9 5	3,703 4 1	10 0 0	3,713 4 1	709 5 4	1,417 12 9	360 0 0	.....	1,057 12 9	401 10 8	656 2 1
Tinsmith	278 1 9	63 2 9	550 14 2	6,667 13 8	63 2 9	506 10 5	569 13 2	6,098 0 6	233 11 6	.....	.....	238 11 6	7 0 3	231 11 3
Total ...	5,869 15 3	9,374 2 6	2,646 3 4	28,885 8 5	9,599 7 6	2,132 15 3	11,732 6 9	17,153 1 8	14,563 8 7	1,048 10 0	214 2 3	13,300 12 4	1,041 9 0	12,259 3 4

C. J. Courtenay,

Superintendent.

E. J. H.—Reg. No. 710J—300—16-5-93.

No. 5085, dated Calcutta, the 29th April 1893.

From—Surgeon-Major D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have the honour to submit the annual Report of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for the year 1892.

The number of boys on the roll was 301 on the 31st December 1891. The total admissions in 1892 amounted to 69. Fifty-three boys were released on expiry of sentence, 12 on attaining the age of 18, and 1 on appeal, 3 died and 301 boys remained in confinement on 31st December 1892.

Of the three deaths, one was that of Babu Lall, who was drowned. The facts of the case were reported to Government in this office letter No. 9148, dated 19th September 1892. The head-warder, through whose neglect the boy slipped away from the play-ground, was fined half a month's pay, and the warder who was posted on the wall near the well was dismissed.

The conduct of the boys was exceptionally good and the discipline well maintained. Out of 370 boys who were under control, 106 were not punished. The daily average population of boys for the year was 300·93, compared with 296·10 in 1891 and 280·70 in 1890.

The educational requirements of the school were well attended to, and the increase in the number of boys who attended the night classes was satisfactory. The boys were taught Hindustani, Bengali and Arithmetic; 50 of the more advanced boys being instructed in the rudiments of the English language.

There was no escape during the year.

Only two deaths, one from dysentery and the other from malarial cachexia, occurred in the school. The daily average of sick was 2·89 against 2·54 in 1891.

The total expenditure per head was Rs. 77-11-7 against Rs. 83-3-9 in 1891. One thousand maunds of wheat were stored at the harvest season, and a saving of about five annas a maund was effected by this arrangement. The details of expenditure are furnished in the report.

The articles manufactured in the school yielded a net profit of Rs. 3,437-9-8, compared with Rs. 2,661-12-9 in 1891, Rs. 2,746-12-0 in 1890, and Rs. 3,301 in 1889.

Shoemaking was carried on on a small scale for the benefit of a few boys of the Chamar caste, who follow the trade on release. The boys were also employed on blacksmith's work, blanket-weaving, carpet-weaving, and on the manufacture of cotton clothing.

The packing of quinine, which was carried on from September to December, is a suitable form of labour for young boys.

A gymnasium was opened, and a drill-instructor on Rs. 10 a month entertained.

The conduct of the warder staff was uniformly good. Mr. Hill, the Deputy Superintendent, had done excellent service during the year.

No. 66, *dated the* 14*th February* 1893.

REPORT ON THE HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1892, BY SURGEON-CAPTAIN A. H. NOTT, SUPERINTENDENT AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE school has been in existence 10 years and 3 months. Seven hundred and twenty-eight boys in all have been received into the school. Of these, 368 were released on expiry of sentence, 30 on attaining the age of 18 years, 8 by special order of Government, 2 on appeal, 19 died, and 301 remained on the 31st December 1892.

The following statement gives a general summary of the year under review:—

No. 1.

	Hindus.	Musulmans.	Santhals.	Uriyas.	Christians.	Total.
Remaining, 31st December 1891	222	53	6	15	5	301
Received during the year	57	10	...	1	1	69
Total ...	279	63	6	16	6	370
Released on expiry of sentence	41	10	...	2	...	53
Ditto on attaining 18 years	9	2	...	...	1	12
Ditto on appeal	1	...	...	...	...	1
Died	...	2	...	...	...	2
Accidental death	1	...	...	...	...	1
Remained on 31st December 1892	227	49	6	14	5	301
Total daily average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	300·93

Discipline.—The discipline of the school was well maintained during the year. There were no serious offences, and the punishments inflicted were chiefly for short work. The general behaviour of the boys was exceptionally good.

The following statement shows the number of boys who were once or oftener punished:—

No. 2.

Once.		Twice.		Thrice		Four times.		Five times.		Six times.		Seven times.	
1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
92	199	82	35	27	15	8	9	10	5	...	1	...	...

The conduct of the monitors was uniformly good. There were 11 reductions against 7 in 1891.

The following statement shows the offences committed and the punishments awarded during the year, as compared with the previous one:—

No. 3.

Idling.		Noisy and disobedient.		Destroying Government property.		Stealing.		Being in possession of forbidden articles.		Fighting and offences against discipline.		Total.		Hand-caning.		Whipping.		Fines and forfeiture of marks.		Gunny clothing.		Solitary confinement.		Handcuffs.		Locked up during play-hours.		Total.	
1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
23	158	12	...	27	23	91	30	12	6	54	49	219	266	101	65	20	19	35	30	20	14	6	...	24	84	13	54	219	266

Daily routine.—As in previous years, boys rise at 4-30 A.M. in summer and 5-30 A.M. in winter. Up to 7 A.M. clean premises and cells, visit latrine, and take early morning meal; 7 to 10 A.M. work; 10 to 11 A.M. bathe, breakfast and visit latrine; 11 to 2 P.M. work; 2 to 3 P.M. play; 3 to 5 P.M work; 5 to 6 P.M. evening meal and visit latrine; 6 to 7-30 P.M. voluntary school. Owing to the paucity of the teaching staff the day school is carried on during work hours, the boys going in batches of about 60. The average number of boys attending night school was 295 against 293·56 in 1891: every boy not on the sick list attends night school

Education.—Same as in previous years. The boys have 2½ hours' schooling daily. They are instructed in Hindustani, Bengali, Arithmetic (including mental), and 50 of the more advanced boys are taught a little English. The three masters were assisted by 6 paid monitors.

Mark System.—The monthly average number of boys earning marks and their rewards was 266·5 against 270·5 in 1891, and the average earning per week was Rs. 9-14-1 against Rs. 10-1-4 in 1891.

The total earning during the year was Rs. 519-0-6 against Rs. 524-6-6 in 1891. The total amount in the Savings Bank was Rs. 818-2-3 against Rs. 845-8-3 in 1891.

Health of the School.—The year was an exceptionally healthy one, with only 68 admissions to hospital.

The following statement contrasts the diseases with the previous year. The daily average sick was 2·89 against 2·54 in 1891:—

No. 4.

Diseases.	Admissions.		Deaths.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Bright's disease	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	4	7	...	1
Dyspepsia	1	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	2	2	...	...
Anæmia	...	...	...	...
Enlargement of spleen... ...	3	2	...	...
Chicken-pox	1	6	...	...
Malarious fevers	22	19	1	...
Exclamsia	...	...	...	...
Malarial cachexia	...	1	...	1
All other diseases	25	31	...	...
Total ...	58	68	1	2

There were three deaths including a boy accidentally drowned. The facts were reported to Government at the time, and were briefly as follows:—

The lad (who was twelve years old) left the play-ground between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and made his way to the main well, where it is presumed he fell in accidentally. The body was found two days afterwards impinged against two iron girders fixed in the well 50 feet from the surface; the depth of the water at the time was over 60 feet. The head-warder through whose neglect the boy got out of the play-ground was fined half a month's pay, and the warder posted on the wall near the well was dismissed.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure per head was Rs. 77-11-7 against Rs. 83-3-9 in 1891.

The following statement contrasts the expenditure per boy under different heads:—

No. 5.

Establishments.		Building and repairs.		Diet.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Hospital.	
1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
8,438 8 9	8,448 15 5	3,763 10 0	1,877 13 0	8,987 4 9	8,760 1 9	1,538 1 9	1,613 8 0	2,327 14 0	2,445 14 6	209 14 9	244 2 6
28 7 11	28 1 2	12 11 4	6 3 10	27 15 9	29 1 9	5 3 1	5 5 9	7 13 6	8 2 2	1 0 2	0 12 11

Building.—A new cook-shed was built, and the work-shed commenced in 1891 was completed; it covers an area of 16,000 square feet, and all the trades are now carried on in it.

Diet.—The increase per head was Re. 1-2, which was chiefly owing to the high price paid for rice, the rate per maund being As. 6-10 in excess of 1891. The wheat was ground in the school throughout the year; the price per maund was Rs. 3-5-5. One thousand maunds were stored in March, and a saving of about five annas a maund was effected, the price having gone up to over Rs. 3-10. The charge for rations admits of no comparison with the jail. In the first place they have extensive paddy lands, where large crops are produced, and the boys also get superior food.

Contingencies.—Rupees 42 was paid for a new chain for the main well, and Rs. 42 for iron piping to carry the water round the plank of the new work-shed.

No. 6.

Manufactures.—

Credit.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand at the end of 1892	.....		
Value of goods in stock at the end of 1892	13,657	5	6
Do. of raw materials in stock at the end of 1892	15,897	3	10
Outstanding bills due to the school at the end of 1892	2,519	5	6
Plant and machinery at the end of 1892	6,722	7	1
Amount paid into the Treasury at the end of 1892	4,109	7	0
Value of goods supplied from the manufactory to the general department	3,347	15	0
Ditto ditto to other departments	5,200	1	6
Total ...	51,463	13	5

Debit.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand on the 31st December 1891	.....		
Value of manufactured goods in hand, 31st December 1891	14,073	0	0
Do. of raw materials on hand, 31st December 1891	15,837	0	2
Outstanding bills due to the school at the end of 1891	1,120	1	6
Plant and machinery at the end of 1891	6,708	3	4
Amount drawn from the Treasury, including value of articles received from other jails	10,277	14	9
Total ...	48,016	3	9
Profit ...	3,437	9	8

Carpentry.—The average number of boys employed at carpentry was 40, and the profits Rs. 806. The work was carried on far more briskly than usual owing to large orders from Ranchi in addition to local orders. The profits were double that of the previous year. The work turned out was also better than usual owing to the fact that the timber has been in stock for several years and is now well seasoned.

Blacksmith's.—Work is carried on solely in connection with carpentry and other trades, making brass and iron fittings, making and mending tools, &c.

Shoemaking—Is carried on as usual for the benefit of boys of the Chamar caste, and it is worthy of note that the bulk of these lads follow the trade when they are released. Ten boys were employed; profit Rs. 297.

Tin-work—Was carried on by 4 boys only, there being very little demand for articles of tinware; profit Rs. 252.

Blanket-weaving.—This is our main industry. One hundred and nineteen boys were employed; profit Rs. 1,670. The Superintendent of Jail Manufactures when visiting the school in November turned over all the jails in Chota Nagpur to the school for the supply of woollen and cotton clothing. This will keep about half the boys employed.

Cotton clothing.—The weaving of cotton clothing has been carried on for 18 months, and the boys have become very expert with the fly-shuttle; profits Rs. 1,044; 37 boys employed.

Quinine.—The packing of quinine was commenced in September, and between the 11th November and 31st December 104,244 packets were sent to the jail depôt; packets in boxes sent direct to post-offices, 38,940 packets. There was considerable delay in transit between Hazaribagh and Calcutta, and it was found desireable to transfer the packing to the Calcutta jails. In cases of emergency the difficulty of slow transit can be overcome by employing coolies from Hazaribagh to Giridi and passenger train from Giridi to Calcutta, and as the industry extends I hope the school will get the benefit of the whole work, as it is most suitable for small boys.

Carpet-weaving.—One loom was worked part of the year.

Tailoring—Is also carried on in connection with cotton clothing and the woollen industry; 11 boys are employed.

Gardening—Vegetables were supplied throughout the year. There are about 15 bighas of paddy land attached to the school; 10 bighas were brought under cultivation this year, the produce being 10½ maunds of paddy per bigha.

Conduct of Released Boys.—The following information, obtained through the Magistrates of the several districts, is submitted under this head, contrasting the year under report with the previous one:—

No. 7.

	1891.	1892.
Well-conducted	59	56
Not traceable	19	20
In jail	5	4
Viewed with suspicion	5	4
Pursuing trade learnt	1	10
Died	1	2
Total ...	90	96

It is satisfactory to observe that 10 per cent. of the lads reported on are following the trades taught in the school. This is the best record since the institution was opened in 1882.

Conduct of Warder Staff.—The warder staff have behaved better than in the previous year, and are quite resigned to the system of furnishing security. Total warder strength, 18.

Inspections.—The school was visited by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 6th November.

(1) Visit by the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.
(2) „ by the Commissioner of the Division.
(3) „ by the Judicial Commissioner.

There were 10 meetings of the Committee and 56 visits by official and non-official members during the year.

Gymnasium.—A gymnasium was opened during the year, and a drill-instructor on Rs. 10 a month was sanctioned by Government.

Escapes.—There were no escapes.

Although I have only taken over the duties of Superintendent a few days before signing this report, it is very evident to me that the great success of this institution is mainly due to the tact in general management of the boys shown by the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Hill, and to his knowledge and zeal in superintending the manufactures, &c.

A. H. NOTT, M.B., *Surg.-Capt.*,
Superintendent of Reformatory.

Remarks.—I have had to make frequent inspections of the Reformatory School, and have invariably found the boys well looked after and well fed, and apparently contented and cheerful. Mr Hill, the Deputy Superintendent, is indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and to him belongs the credit of bringing this institution into such a high state of efficiency.

A. H. WARDE-JONES,
Senior Deputy Magistrate,
In charge.

The 9th March 1893.

I QUITE agree with Mr. Warde-Jones. The management is very creditable to Mr. Hill, Deputy Superintendent, who takes the greatest interest in his work.

JAS. PATCH,
District Superintendent of Police.

The 11th March 1893.

I CONCUR.

JODU NATH MUKERJI.

The 14th March 1893.

I AGREE fully.

BESVESVAR MUKERJI.

The 15th March 1893.

WITH regard to the question of abolishing English altogether, I am afraid it would not be to the interest of the boys to do so. They are not taught English up to any high standard. They are taught only up to the elementary course. Such knowledge is in my opinion essential to them that the training in other branches which they receive may be useful. I agree in this matter entirely with the opinion* recorded at a meeting dated 29th August 1891.

* Forwarded to Inspector-General of Jails with this office No. 463 of 31st August 1891.

BESVESVAR MUKERJI.

Education.—I think that teaching English is a mistake. Too little is taught to be of the slightest use; consequently the time spent in teaching English is time wasted.

As regards the qualifications, &c., of the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Hill, I entirely concur with the remarks of the Superintendent and those of the Senior Deputy Collector and of the District Superintendent of Police. I can speak with authority, as my acquaintance with the school and its working extends over a period of six years or so.

C. GARBETT,
Deputy Commissioner.

The 22nd March 1893.

MEMO. No. 119.

FORWARDED to the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, with reference to his letter No. 3098, dated 13th March 1893.

HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
The 22nd March 1893.

J. HILL,
For Superintendent.

W. M. D'C.—Reg. No. 576J—300—25-5-93.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

No. 1865P.

RESOLUTION.

JAILS.

Dated Calcutta, the 9th June 1893.

READ—

(1) Letter No. 5260, dated the 6th May 1893, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Administration Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1892.

(2) Letter No. 5085, dated the 29th April 1893, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Administration Report of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for the year 1892.

Read also—

The Reports for the year 1891 and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The Alipore School.—The daily average number of boys confined in the Alipore School rose from 142 in 1891 to 168 in 1892. Sixty-two boys were admitted during the year and 27 were released. There were no serious offences, and discipline is reported to have been well maintained. It is satisfactory to notice that, in spite of the large increase in the number of boys, the average number of punishments to each boy fell from 1·02 in 1890 and 0·66 in 1891 to 0·45 in 1892.

With an increase in the number of boys there has been an increase of Rs. 59-3 in the money rewards earned. The average number of boys entitled to marks rose from 82·16 in 1891 to 113·5 in 1892, and the weekly average earnings from Rs. 3-2-9 per head to Rs. 4-3-3. There were no escapes and no deaths during the year, and the small increase from 2·52 to 2·96 in the number of admissions to hospital is accounted for by an outbreak of chicken-pox among the boys in the early part of the year.

2. No important buildings were undertaken, but it is reported that more workshops are urgently required. The arrangements for the work and recreation of the boys remained practically the same as in former years. At the close of 1891 gymnastic exercises were introduced into the school, and one hour's gymnastic training under a duly qualified teacher formed a part of the daily routine throughout the past year. The boys were allowed to practice as much as they pleased during their leisure hours and on Sundays, and His Honour is glad to hear that they are taking kindly to this form of exercise, which is conducive to their good health and keeps them suitably employed during play hours.

3. Of the 64 boys released from the Reformatory, concerning whom reports were received from Magistrates during the year, 9 were reconvicted and sent to jail, one was reported as bearing a bad character, while the remaining 54, of whom only 2 are following the trade they learned at school, are believed to be leading honest lives. Out of 263 boys released since the opening of the school, 38 have subsequently been sent to jail, 42 have been reported as bearing bad characters, and 183 as bearing good characters. The number following the trade learned in the Reformatory is only 29. The explanation of this very discouraging fact is doubtless to be found in caste prejudices and social customs, which compel boys on their return home to follow the professions of their parents and prevent them from taking up the trades which they have learned at school. Having regard to the great variety of caste occupations in Bengal, and to the impossibility of employing boys in reformatories on more than a few trades, the difficulty indicated by these figures is probably not to be entirely overcome. Still special care should be taken to adjust the trades taught, as far as possible, to the caste requirements of the boys, so that on release they may be able to practise them.

4. The total expenditure for 1892 was Rs. 18,298-1-4 against Rs. 15,776-5-6 in 1891, the increase being mainly due to the large number of boys confined in the school. The cost of maintenance per head fell from Rs. 111-1-6 in 1891 to Rs. 108-14-6 in 1892. The average expenditure per head on diet

was Rs. 34-9-2, compared with Rs. 32-10-3 in 1891, the increase being attributed to the higher price of rations. Arrangements have been made for the purchase and storing of supplies of grain at the cheapest seasons of the year for the use of the school, and the sanction of Government has lately been given to the construction of a godown for this purpose. The net profits from the Manufacturing Department amounted to Rs. 12,259-3-4, against Rs. 10,235-12-8 in 1891.

5. A proposal to amalgamate the Alipore and Hazaribagh Schools and to locate them at Hazaribagh was under consideration during the year, but was finally abandoned, the Lieutenant-Governor deciding that it would be inadvisable to make any change in existing arrangements. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the Board of Management of the School, and he is glad to notice that Mr. C. J. Courtenay has again discharged his duties as Superintendent to the complete satisfaction of the Board.

6. *The Hazaribagh School*—The daily average population of the Hazaribagh School was 300·93 against 296·10 in 1891. Sixty-nine boys were admitted into the school, 66 were released, and 3 died. Of the three deaths, one was that of a boy, Babu Lal, who accidentally fell into the well outside the play-ground and was drowned. The head warder, through whose neglect the boy was allowed to leave the play-ground, was fined half a month's pay, and the warder posted on the wall near the well was dismissed. Discipline was well maintained during the year, and the conduct of the boys is reported to have been exceptionally good. There were 266 punishments against 219 in 1891, but these were chiefly for short work, the number of offences under this head having increased from 23 to 158. The educational requirements of the school were well attended to, and there was a satisfactory increase in the number of boys who attended the night school. The daily routine was the same as in former years. A gymnasium was opened during the year, and an instructor on Rs. 10 a month has lately been appointed under the orders of Government. The general health of the boys is reported to have been good. The daily average of sick was 2·89 against 2·54 in 1891.

7. The total expenditure of the school in 1892 was Rs. 77-11-7 per head, against Rs. 83-3-9 in the preceding year. The cost of diet per head rose from Rs. 27-15-9 to Rs. 29-1-9, the increase being due to a rise in the cost of rice, the average price of which was 6 annas 10 pies per maund in excess of that of 1891. In his Resolution on last year's report the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a hope that greater attention would be paid to the judicious storing of food-grains at the proper season, and he is glad to notice that by the purchase of 1,000 maunds of wheat at the time of the harvest, a saving of about 5 annas a maund was effected. A new cook-shed was built during the year, and the new work-shed, which covers an area of 16,000 square feet, and in which all the trades are now carried on, was completed.

8. The net profits on articles manufactured in the school increased from Rs. 2,746-12 in 1890 and Rs. 2,661-12-9 in 1891 to Rs. 3,437-9-8 in 1892. The packing of quinine, which was introduced in September and was carried on for the remainder of the year, is a most suitable form of occupation for young boys and will be further extended. With this exception the employment of the boys remained the same as in former years.

9. Reports regarding 96 boys released from the school were received during the year, and of these four were reconvicted and sent to jail. It is said that 10 of these boys are following the trades learned in the Reformatory, and this is the best record of any year since the opening of the institution in 1882.

10. Sir Charles Elliott visited the Reformatory in November last, and was favourably impressed with the bright and healthy appearance of the boys. The arrangements for work and recreation were satisfactory, and His Honour was glad to see that no serious offences had been committed, and that the number of punishments was small. The management of the school reflects credit on Mr. Hill, the Deputy Superintendent, who is highly spoken of by the Inspector-General of Jails and by all who have visited the school.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore for information and communication to the Members of the Board.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Reports, and a copy of this Resolution, be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1866P.

COPY forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School, Alipore, for information and communication to the Members of the Board.

No. 1867P.

COPY of the Reports, together with a copy of the Resolution, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. V. LEVINGE,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th June 1893.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 1595C—399—10-6-93.